Whole-Exome Sequencing Identifies Mutations in *GPR179* Leading to Autosomal-Recessive Complete Congenital Stationary Night Blindness

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In the original version of this report, which describes *GPR179* mutations in patients with complete congenital stationary night blindness, we applied an antibody against human GPR179 to mouse retinal sections and concluded that GPR179 was localized to horizontal cells and Müller cell endfeet (Figure 4). We have since discovered that this use of the antibody does not result in specific labeling. Our recent results support the conclusion of the parallel study of Peachey et al.,[1] which concluded that GPR179 is expressed in retinal bipolar cells.

Reference

1. Peachey, N.S., Ray, T.A., Florijn, R., Rowe, L.B., Sjoerdsma, T., Contreras-Alcantara, S., Baba, K., Tosini, G., Pozdeyev, N., Iuvone, P.M., et al. (2012). GPR179 is required for depolarizing bipolar cell function and is mutated in autosomal-recessive complete congenital stationary night blindness. Am. J. Hum. Genet. *90*, 331–339.

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GPSM2 Mutations Cause the Brain Malformations and Hearing Loss in Chudley-McCullough Syndrome

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This paper incorrectly described two mutations in *GPSM2*: (1) c.1471delG should have been c.1473delG; and (2) c.741delC should have been c.742delC. The authors regret these errors.

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